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Reference	Mss Eur F126/60
Title	'Notes on the statements made in William Gifford Palgrave's book Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia'
Date(s)	1866 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
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About this record

The statements were originally intended to form Appendix 12 of Colonel Pelly's Riyadh report No.57 dated 15 May 1866 and were produced following a request from the British Government for Pelly to go through William Gifford Palgrave's book and verify the truth, or otherwise, of accusations, assertions and claims made by Palgrave about the places he visited and people he met.

The principal statements that Pelly addressed were as follows:

- That the native agent at Shargah [Sharjah], an Armenian named Hajee Yacoob, was encouraging the slave trade whilst operating as a representative of the British Government. This claim was refuted by Pelly firstly as Hajee Yacoob was a musselman, secondly as he had recovered more slaves than 'any other man in the Gulf' and thirdly as successive residents considered him to be a most energetic and reliable man who was not as Palgrave supposed responsible for the suppression of slavery in Shargah but was in fact the arbitrator of the maritime truce there.
- That Palgrave and his companion had travelled openly as Christians and been welcomed as such. Whereas Pelly had witness testimonies, including from his agent at Muscat, that Palgrave had disguised himself as a mussulman and used assumed names in order to travel and had even been seen worshipping in mosques.
- Claims as to the extent of the territories of Oman, that Bahrein and Qatar (amongst other places) paid tribute to Oman, that Said Saeed [Thuwaini bin Said] divided his territories up between his three sons in his will, alleged tensions between these sons and claims relating to Said Soulem [Salim II bin Thuwaini], son of Said Saeed, being a young boy. Several of these claims such as the extent of Oman's

territories and the way in which they were divided up following Said Saeed's death were refuted through treaties and agreements that already existed such as Lord Canning's of 1861 which separated Muscat and Zanzibar, and a loan agreement of 1856 in which Persia agreed to lease some places to Oman. The remaining claims were refuted by Pelly's personal and detailed knowledge of Muscat and through Said Torki [Turki bin Said], son of Said Saeed who was a guest of Pelly's in Bushire at the time of his writing the responses to the statements, including that Said Soulem was actually a grown man, not a young boy, and had recently been accused of murdering his father,

Also included in the file are a draft version of the statements and a copy of the witness statement of Mr Rozario, agent at Muscat, regarding Mr Palgrave passing himself off there as a mussulman called Aboo Mahmood and that he had observed him attending mosques and outwardly observing the fast.



MSS. Eur. F. 126/Box 3 ①

Copy of Appendix 12 to Colonel Selby's
Peyash Report No. 57 dated 15th May 1866 U.S.

At Page 302 and 303 Volume II. Mr. Palgrave describes the Native Agent of this Residency - one Hajee Yacoub as encouraging the Slave Trade, as being an equivocal Representative of Great Britain, and as being beyond doubt an Armenian - born as Mr. Palgrave believes at Busrah.

Hajee Yacoub was not an Armenian, but was one of two brothers, both strict Mussulmans, both born on the Island of Kharrack, and both very old servants of the English Government. There is an Armenian named Khajeh Yacoub who is an Agent at Busrah, and who fell into disgrace, but it is difficult to understand how Mr. Palgrave being at Thargah - the Head quarters of a Mussulman Agent - could confound him with the Armenian Agent at Busrah - which latter place Hajee Yacoub had never visited.

As Mr. Palgrave's charge against the Agent of conniving at Slavery is entirely unsupported by evidence it were unnecessary to refute it. But I may mention that Hajee Yacoub has recovered more Slaves than any other man in the Gulf, that many successive Residents have considered him to



to be the most energetic and reliable man
procurable for his post, and on a former oc-
casion Government made him an honorary
present in approval of his Anti-Slavery
proceedings.

Mr. Palgrave supposes
the Agents' official occupation was to prevent
the import and sale of Slaves. - but Hajee Ya-
coob was the Residents' local Agent in his
capacity of arbitrator of the Maritime Trade
of the Persian Gulf. - This was his principal
duty and in his faithful and arduous dis-
charge of his duty, Hajee Yacooob died about
a month ago after serving the English Govern-
ment upwards of thirty years. - Mr. Palgrave
trusts that distance and other circumstances
will prevent the publication of his remarks
on Hajee Yacooob from having any injurious
effect on Yacooob's position. - As the immediate
official superior of the Agent, I can assure
Government, that any subordinate of mine
adhering steadfastly to his duty, is unlikely
to be injured by the irresponsible criticisms
of any passing traveller. -

At Page 74 Volume I. Mr. Palgrave
states that he and his companion "were known
to all for Christians and welcomed as such."
And at Page 258 of Volume I. "To feign a reli-
gion which the adventurer himself does not
believe, to perform with scrupulous exactitude,
as



as of the highest and holiest import, practices which he inwardly ridicules, and which he intends on his return to hold up to the ridicule of others, to turn for weeks and months together the most sacred and awful bearings of man toward his Creator into a deliberate and toothless mummery, not to mention other and yet darker touches, - all this seems hardly compatible with the character of a European gentleman, let alone that of a Christian. -

Abulof, commonly known as Abou Essa, being the person who conducted Mr. Palgrave safely through the Wahabee territories has been passing the past few weeks as my guest, and informs me that Mr. Palgrave passed every where as a Mussulman named Hajie Mahmood, that he attended the mosques, and that he was a man of business who adopted the religion of the country he chanced to be passing through. - An authenticated copy of Abou Essa's statements is annexed.

An envoy recently arrived from the Wahabee Amir remembers to have had his eyes treated by Hajie Mahmood. - He implicitly believes to this moment that he was treated by a Mussulman Doctor. -

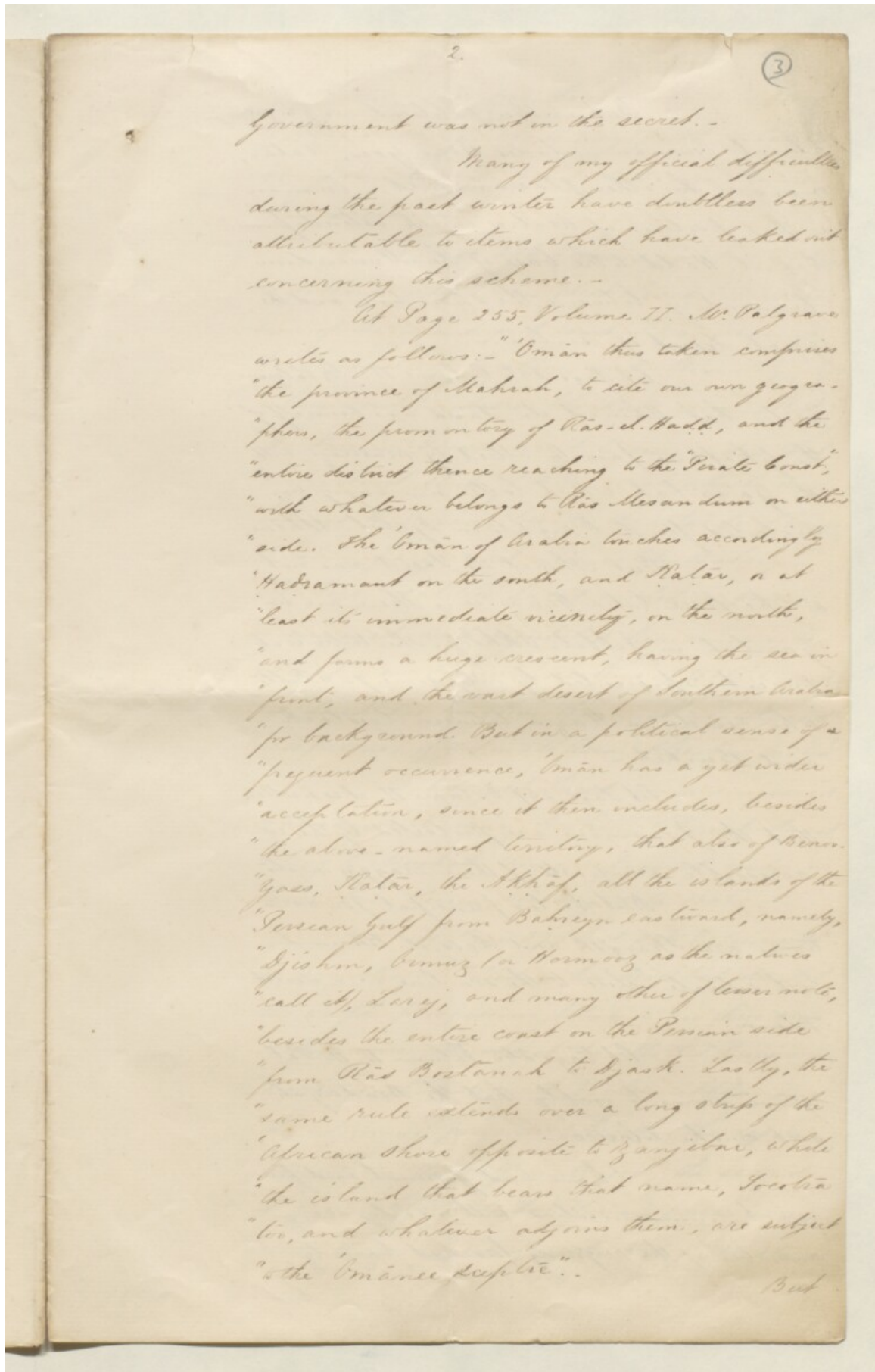
Lastly, Mr. Rozaris our Apothecary and Local Agent at Makkah states that he met Mr. Palgrave on the streets, that he was then passing under the name of Abou Mahmood, regularly attended the mosques



Mosques, and outwardly observed the fast, -
eating in secret in Mr. Rozario's house. - An
authenticated copy of Mr. Rozario's statement
is annexed. -

At Page 7 of his preface Mr. Palgrave
writes - "The hope of doing something towards
"the permanent social good of these wide
"regions; the desire of bringing the stagnant
"waters of Eastern life into contact with the
"quickenning stream of European progress;
"perhaps a natural curiosity to know the
"yet unknown, and the restlessness of enterprise
"not rare in Englishmen; these were the prin-
"cipal motives. The Author may add that at the
"time of the undertaking he was in connection
"with the Order of the Jesuits, an Order well known
"in the annals of philanthropic daring, he has
"also gratefully to acknowledge that the necessary
"funds were furnished by the liberality of the pre-
"sent Emperors of the French."

Abou-Besa explains that a Hajee Had-
moor alias Mr. Palgrave entered into agree-
ment with him to return to the Wahabee terri-
tories within two years or so, revolutionize
the country, and convert the people to
another religion. Abou-Besa adds that
with the means which were to be at their
disposal, the scheme would be quite fea-
sible, that he has commenced preparations,
and nothing could persuade him that our
Govt.





But neither political nor geographical Oman includes Beni-Gass, Hatar, or any of the other places named. Oman is that portion of Arabia which extends from Ras-el-Hadd to the base of the Musandam promontory between the shore line and the great desert of Arabia. -

At Page 256 Volume II. Mr. Palgrave writes that Ahmed ibn Sa'ed was himself of the Ghafaree family allied by marriage with the Ya'aribah which latter now enjoy unmolested feudal rights in Jabel Akhdar.

But Ahmed ibn Sa'ed was not a Ghaffier but a Minawee. There are no Ya'aribah in Jabel Akhdar. This tribe is at present represented by only some 40 adults who reside in Hazm between Ras-tack and Burkeh. -

At Page 257 Volume II. it is written that the Joasmees are protected by the inaccessible ramparts of their craggy nests.

But the two principal Joasme towns are Thargah and Ras-el-Ahannah. Both situate close to the sea line on a desert plain. -

At Page 265 Volume II. Mr. Palgrave seems to imply that the Biaduyah sect smoke tobacco. -

I have had personal and frequent communication with nearly every member of the reigning Maachah family,

but



④

but I have never seen them smoke, nor heard
of them smoking, nor is any person whether
European or other permitted to smoke in
their presence.

At Page 276 Volume II. it is written
as follows: - With this fleet Saïed took posses-
sion of the island and coast of Zanjatar, of
the Lowāhīl, of Socatra, and ultimately, by
a long-continued sea blockade, compelled
the Persian Government to surrender that
important strip of their coast which now
belongs to Omān, besides the islands of Omān,
Djishm, Larej, and ultimately Bahrein. -
All these localities Saïed visited in person,
encouraged and regulated their commerce,
opened new communications of traffic, and
rendered his kingdom the most wealthy and
prosperous, if not in all Asia at least in Arabia.

But Saïed Saïed never conquered
Bahrain. - Omān, Djishm, & Larej do not
belong to Muskat, they are farmed under a
lease from Persia bearing date 1856.

At Page 277 and 278 Volume II.
it is written: - Saïed on his deathbed divided
his ample possessions between his three sons.
To Thoweynee, the eldest, he allotted Omān from
Barka eastwards, with Djebel Akhdar and
the adjoining provinces, besides the depen-
dencies in the Gulf. - Mājīd, the second
in age, obtained the African possessions,
while the younger, Amjed, had for his share
the



"the westerly mainland of 'Omān from Barka
to 'Matalā, with Sohar for capital. -

"Sowaynee, whom his father's will had rendered
"lord of two-thirds of the mainland of 'Omān,
"with its most important centres of Government
"and traffic, master besides of the great sea-
"ports on either side of the Gulf, with two-thirds
"of the national commerce at his disposal,
"was no longer content with a divided rule,
"and sought to deprive his younger brother
"Amjed of his share of the inheritance, that
"he might rule alone, sole and absolute
"master in 'Omān. -

But the late Saïed Saïed left
me with partitioning his dominions - hence
our interference and hence the partition of
Saïed Saïed's dominions into two independent
Sovereignities under the arbitration of the late
Earl Carnarvon in 1861. -

At Page 278 Volume II. it is said
"Amjed, who still held the open country, was
"invited by his elder brother to a conference in
"Maskat, and there, in spite of solemn engage-
"ments and promises, was treacherously detained
"prisoner; immured in a fortress of the city, he
"remains a captive to the present day. -

But there was no brother named
Amjed. - Saïed Sokei, who is now with me,
states that it was he who was invited by
Sowaynee. -



3.

(5)

At Page 279 Volume II. Mr. Palgrave states - "Ithālid, by dint of long and bloody contests with his own brother and uncle, had become master of the town and of the entire province of Sharjah, which he now ruled in fief from the Sultan of 'Omān". -

But Sharjah is a Jewasme town, and in religion Wahabee, pays tribute to the Najd Ameer and is hostile not in fief to the Sultan of 'Omān. - Ithālid shot his nephew not uncle and so gained the Government of Sharjah. But down to within the last three months when his father died Ithālid held Sharjah under his father, the notorious Sultan ben Tazzar. -

At Page 285 Volume II. it is stated that the correct address of the Ruler of Maskat is the Sultan of 'Omān. -

I have never heard him called Sultan either by his own courtiers or subjects, but always Sayyid. -

At Page 340 Volume II. it is written. - "Nowhere is the 'Omānee government more loved or better served than in the navy; and in spite of all the terror inspired by English frigates and guns, I should doubt whether the seamen of Sebee and Barka would be inclined to surrender their maritime supremacy off these coasts without a struggle". -

But having inspected with Naval officers nearly every ship belonging to the
Sultans



Sultans of Zanzibar and Maskat, I think I may say that they are so ill found and ill manned that an English officer would hesitate to put to sea with them. - A few months ago I towed the largest War Ship of Maskat on an expedition. - She had no charts, no chronometer, no man on board who could use a sextant, her log was a bottle towed aft, she had scarce any ammunition, her gear was rotten throughout, the large^{part} of men on board were Shepherds and others suddenly pressed, she proved to be a source of continual anxiety and we were only too glad to get her safe back to harbor. -

Page 345 and onwards ^{Vol. II} gives an account of Mr. Palgrave's Shipwreck. -

But there is evidently some mistake in regard to localities. - The Sultan of Maskat was at Watijah in the Rarnathan of 1863. - But Watijah is only four miles from Matruh close to Maskat, while it is thirty miles from the Jereesh Djeyr. - There is a range of rocks between Watijah and the sea. - But Seeb, where Mr. Palgrave places the Sultan is fifteen miles or more up the coast and the place placed among some date groves on a plain close to the beach. -

The Minister Hajir Ahmed referred to, has gone over these passages but is quite unable to identify the names of the



(6)
the places set forth by Mr. Palgrave, though he
says there are names of villages somewhat
resembling Mr. Palgrave between Wadyah
and Maskat. -

At Page 380 Volume II. it is written: -

"Those of the latter class are five in number: -
"Bahrein, which at the period of my visit had
"scarcely any link with the Sultan of Oman,
"except the payment of a slender tribute, and
"an ambiguous allegiance; Katar and the terri-
"tory of Bener. Yaf, whose union is a degree closer
"than that of Bahrein; and the three provinces
"of Sharjah, R'oss. al. Djital, and Kalkoot,
"subject indeed to the Sultan, but through the
"unfriendly medium of R'ahid. abn. Satar,
"this is the case especially with the provinces of
"Sharjah." Eight provinces acknowledge a
"more absolute dependence and a stricter rule.
"The first is the Persian coast from Cape Bostanah
"to Djask, with the adjacent islands of Djishm,
"Laraj and Bomeuz."

"Thirdly, Djebel. Akhdar. This commences at
"Kataa. l. Loha, and reaches to Larnad; the
"Batinah bounds it on the North-east, the
"Dahirah on the South-west. The entire dis-
"trict is mountainous, but well inhabited; here
"lies the main political and military strength
"of the kingdom."

But Katar, Bahrain and Sharjah
are



are not subject to Maskat. - The Beni. Gaf
receive presents from Maskat but owe her no
allegiance. - On the contrary they play fast
and loose between Maskat and the Wahabees.
There is no place called Rathoot near Maj-
soudm or Sharzch, though there is a consi-
derable township called Rassab. - Kelhat
is in Soor. -

The district on the
Persian coast farmed by Maskat does not
extend to Cape Bostunah nor include Lingeh,
but ends at Khameer between Lingeh and
Bunder Albaf. -

The Jebel. Akhdar
district commences at Samayel. - The great-
est military strength of Maskat is drawn
from Jaalan and its neighbourhood. The haunts
of the Beni. bin. Hassan and Jenebah Tribes
of the hills. -

The Minister is quite unable to
recognise any approximate accuracy in
the estimate of population and military
force given at Page 381. Volume II.

The statement of the Public Revenue
given at Page 382, 383, & 385 Volume II. is
very erroneous. -

The Sultan's sources of revenue in
Omman are his sea customs, his a ten per
cent in kind on certain date plantations
in Batinah and his own estates. -

The



⑦
The Customs he farms for a lump sum of about
120,000 Dollars per annum to a British
Indian Subject, who in turn levies various rates
of dues according to description of article. -
European nations pay five per cent ad valorem
duty under Treaty. -

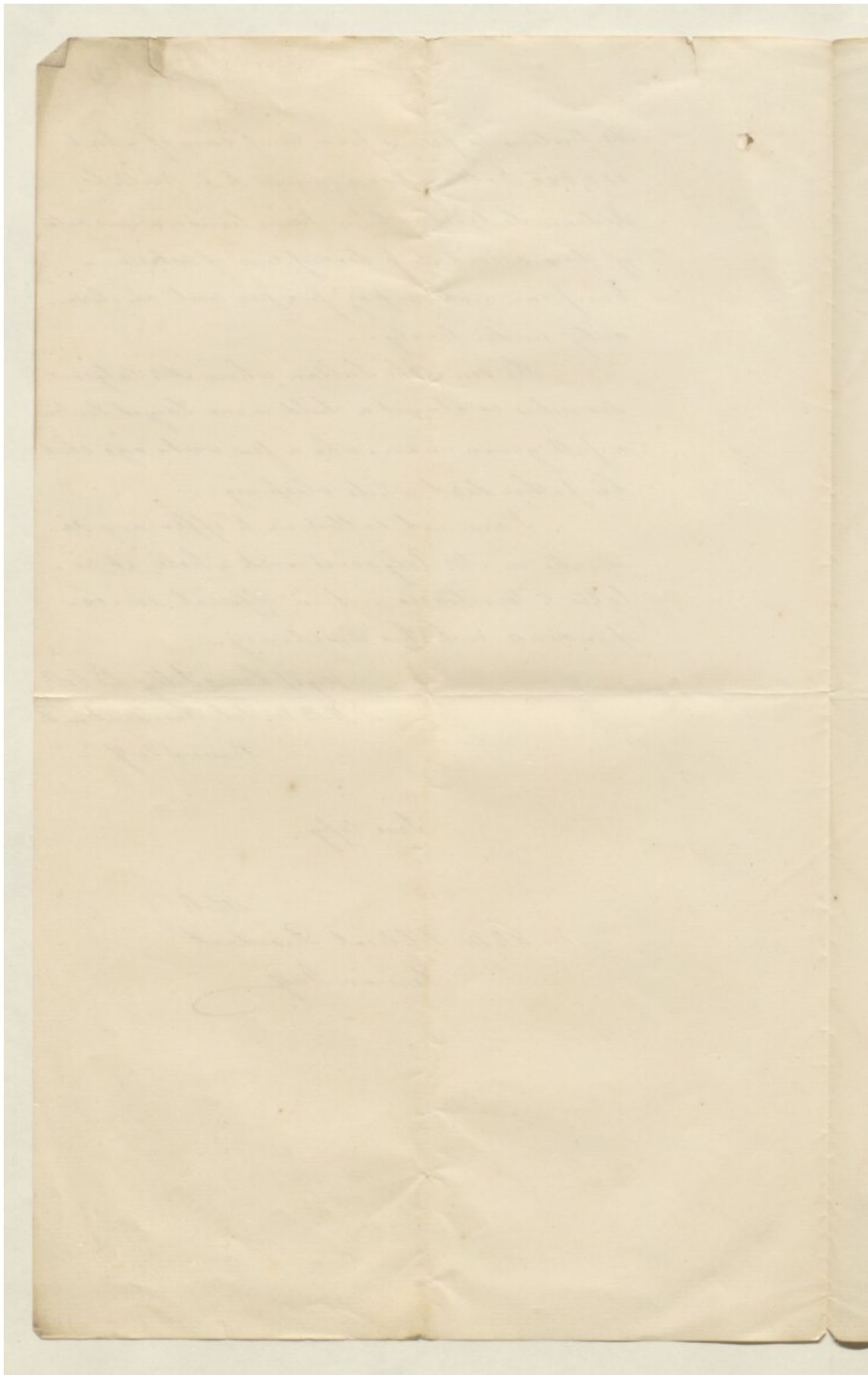
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describes as almost a child is one Saïed Saulem
a full grown man, who a few weeks ago shot
his father dead while sleeping. -

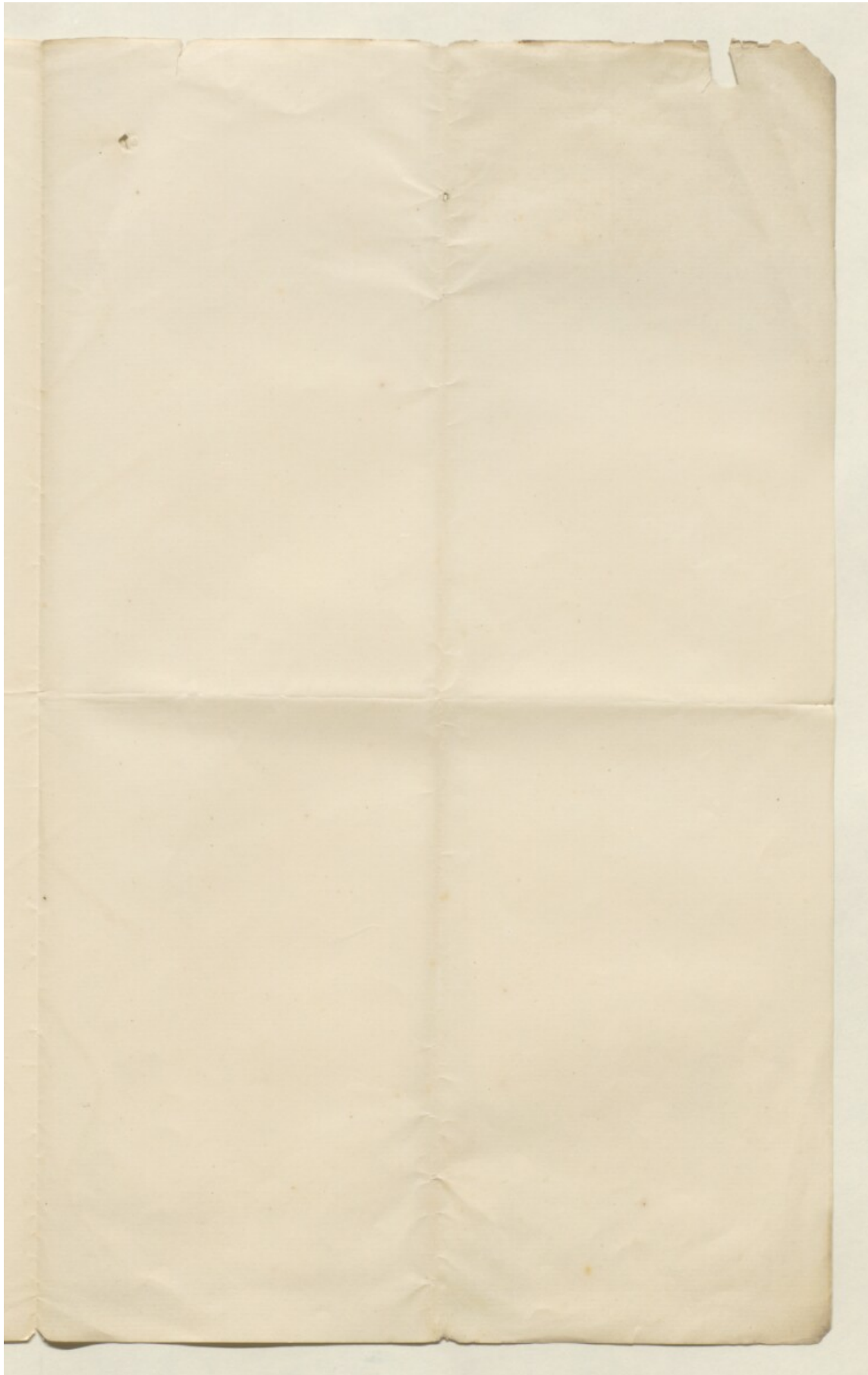
I am not called on to offer any re-
marks on Mr. Palgrave's work where it re-
lates to territories not in official corres-
pondence with this Residency. -

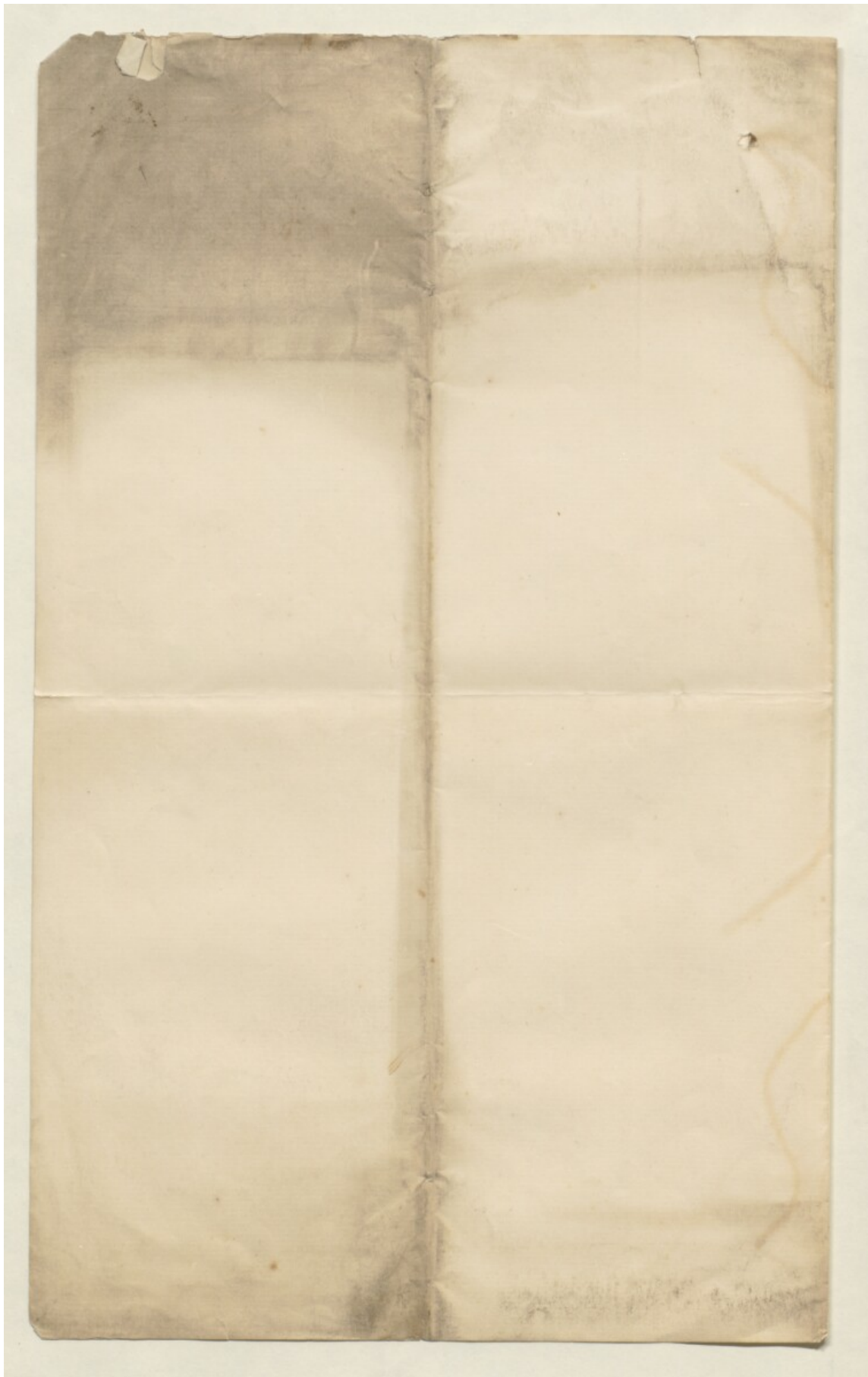
(sig.) Lewis Jolly L^t Col.
H. B. M. Pol. Resident in the
Persian Gulf. -

True Copy.

Attest:
H. B. M. Political Resident
Persian Gulf





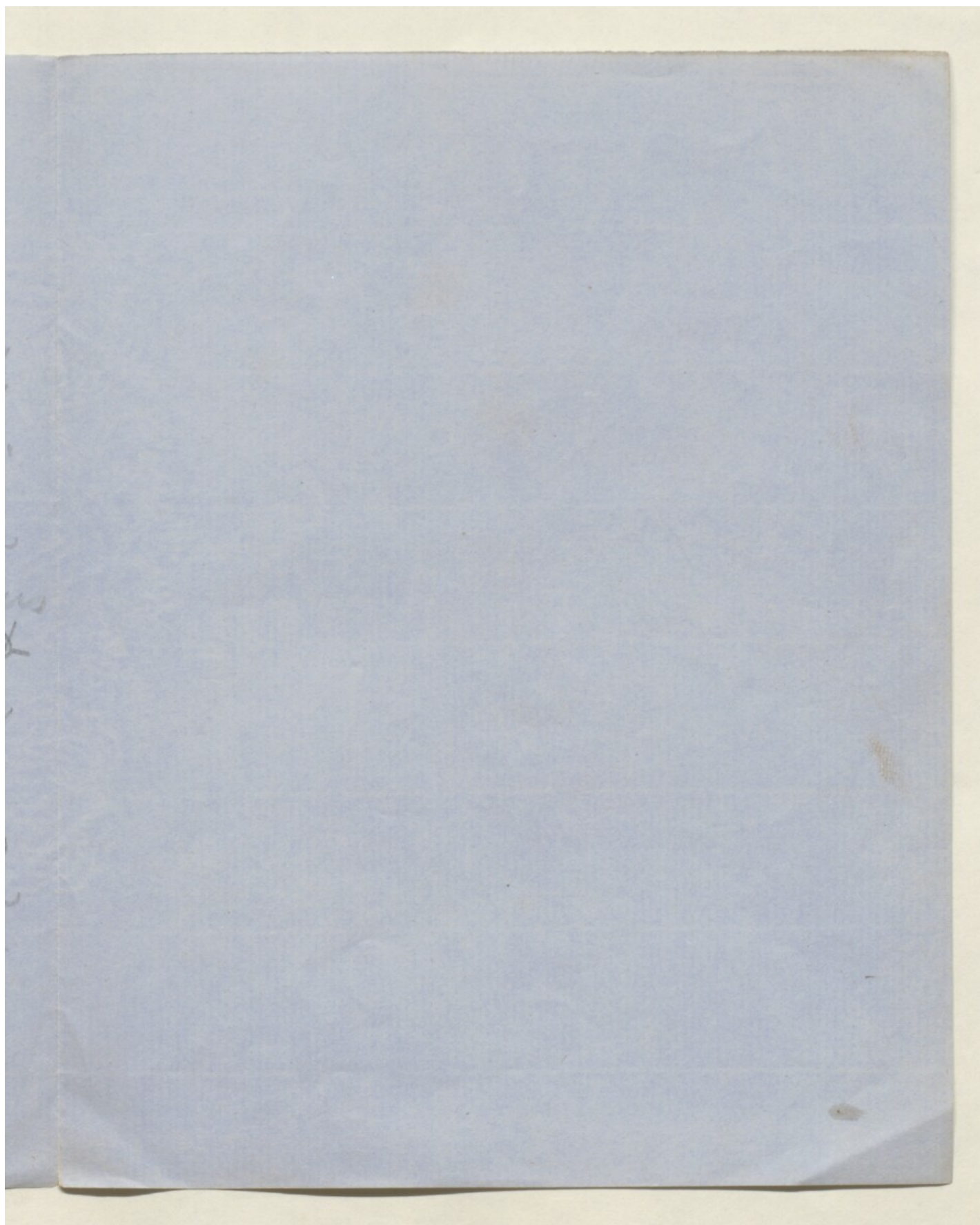


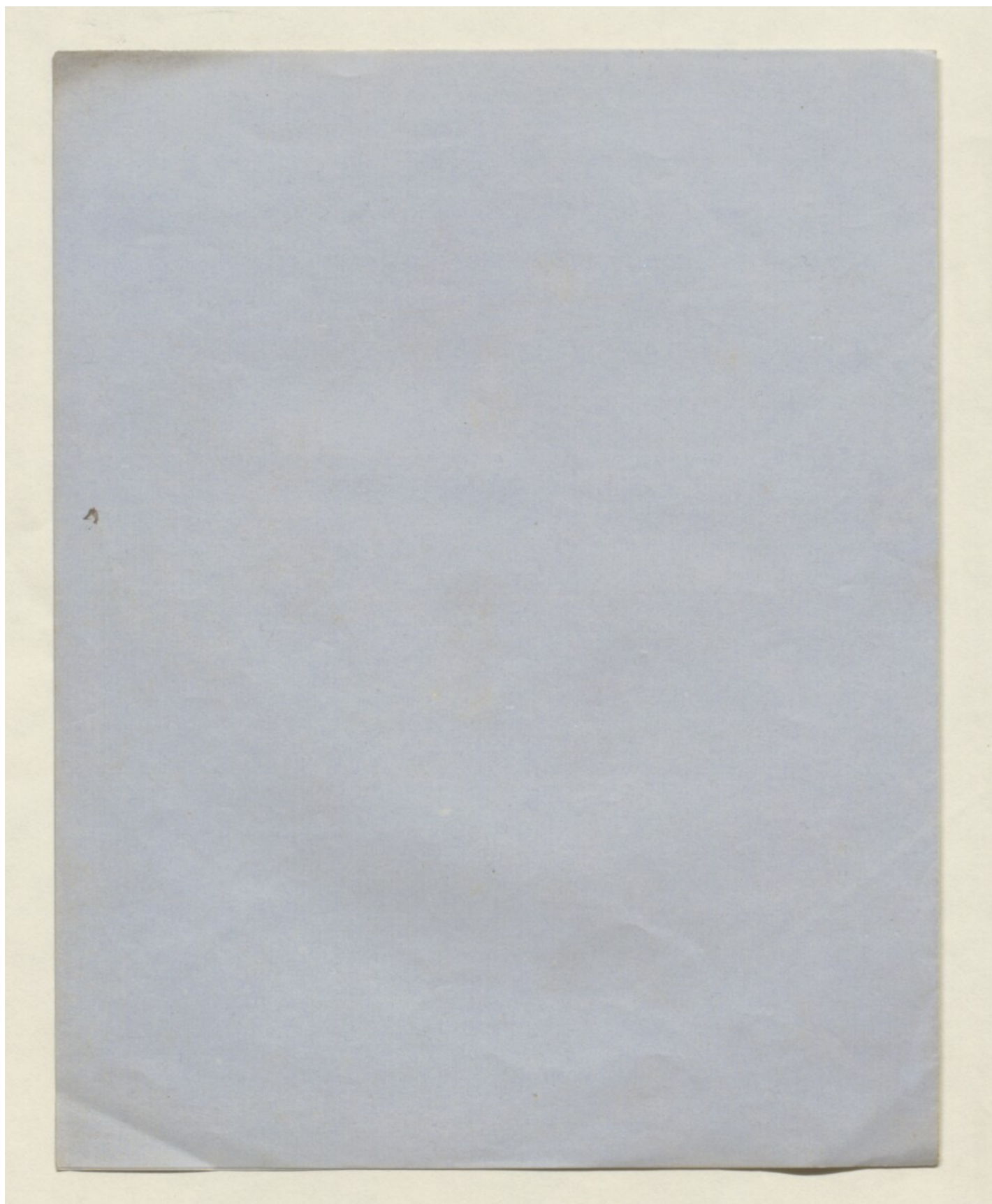


Met him at Bersidah. ^{the my} (8)
was a Xhain & had a brother - There
were two one named Hage Mahmood
also Saleem - was Saleem first Zagan told
him to leave Hage Mahmood before it - he
passed as a Mussulman of the tribe of
Ethel Es of Mosul - people used to know
him - I was to say he knew him in
Damascus - He sent as a doctor - The other
man was Barchak he was a Xhain but passed
as a Mussulman of Saleem - Had sent on my
Pilgrims & came with these two to Riyadh
we came by Kufra & Sedari to Riyadh - Hage
was not there. He went to see Abdullah my
option - He was nearly two months at Riyadh.
Abdullah said then one evening you are not
a Mussulman. I then put him out of the room.
We left Riyadh together & went to Bahra where
we sat some 23 days & then went to Bahra.
We went to Trade Solai. Sent them on to Wadi
Solai & was there one day - as they were found
out as Europeans - Abdullah got some



emitted from the Habees. but when
I found out it was an emite I advised
Abdullah not to take it on him or to
his brother. - Abdullah did not wish
to impire his Mother. It surprised the
two travellers as Europeans regarded their
them. - Mahood suspected them but
not of friendship here he said nothing.
They used to go on at a time to the
dhow in the morning. The dhow men
used to call out for the two strangers
& Barakat used to answer. - Mahood
is Lowahiri. There is no suspicion of
his being Fyrmeh's son. Fyrmeh bought
the mother in Egypt. - He was kept
in company with. - The separation
from me at Bahrein. Had they been
certain to see him they would have
killed him. -





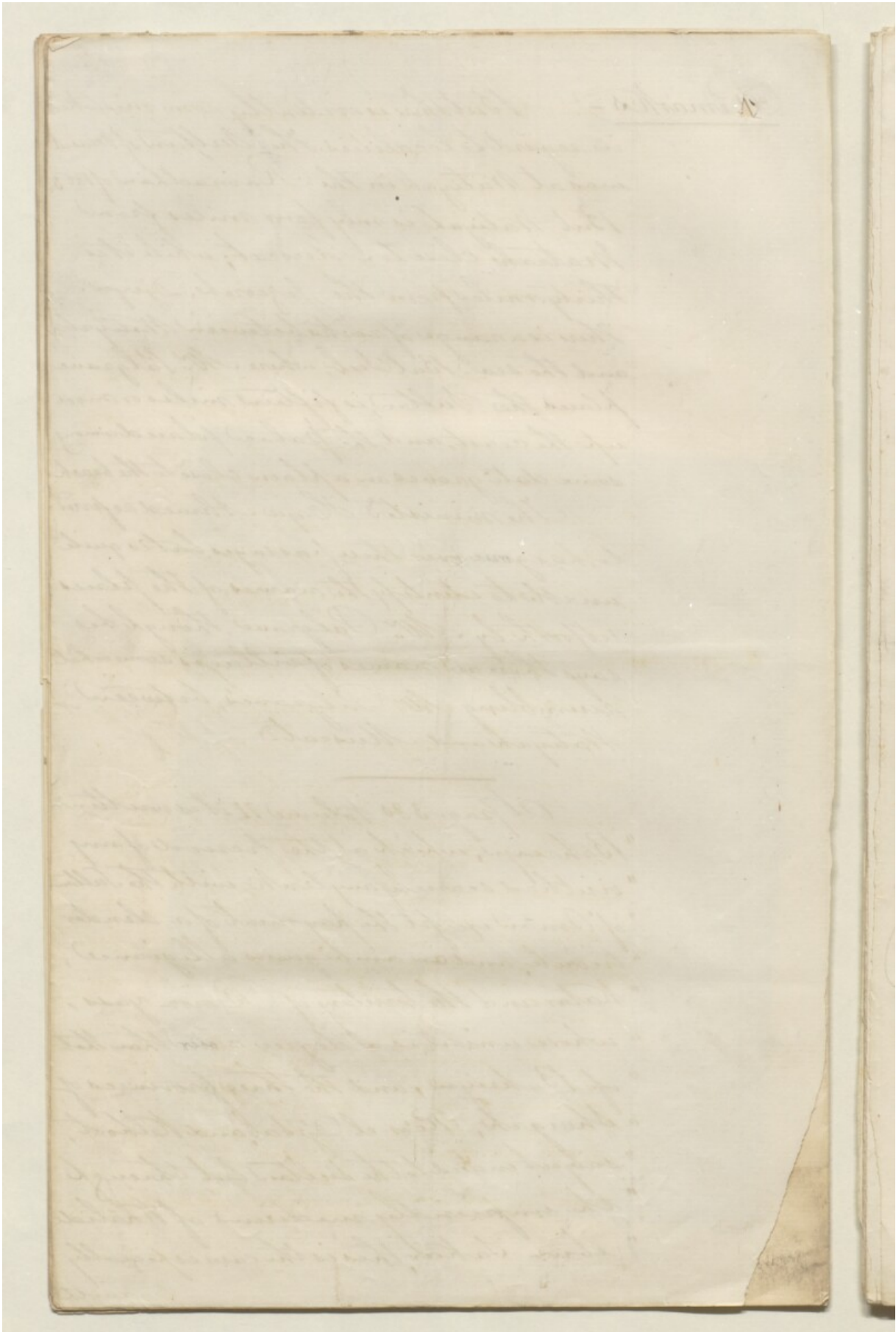


Remarks -

But there is evidently some mistake in regard to localities. The Sultan of Muscat was at Watiyah in the Ramadhan of 1863. But Watiyah is only four miles from Matrah, close to Muscat; while it is thirty miles from the Jezzeret Djerw. There is a range of rocks between Watiyah and the sea. But Jeb, where Mr. Palgrave places the Sultan, is fifteen miles or more up the coast, and the palace placed among some date groves on a plain close to the beach.

The minister Hajee Ahmed referred to, has gone over these passages, but is quite unable to identify the names of the places set forth by Mr. Palgrave, though he says there are names of villages somewhat resembling Mr. Palgrave's, between Watiyah and Muscat.

At page 380, Volume II, it is written "Bahrein, which at the period of my visit had scarcely any link with the Sultan of Oman except the payment of a slender tribute, and an ambiguous allegiance," "Katar and the territory of Renoo-yass, whose union is a degree closer than that of Bahrein, and the three provinces of Shergah, Ro's-el Djibal, and Kathoot, subject indeed to the Sultan, but through the unfriendly medium of Khalid bin Takan, this is the case especially with





with the province of Shargah.

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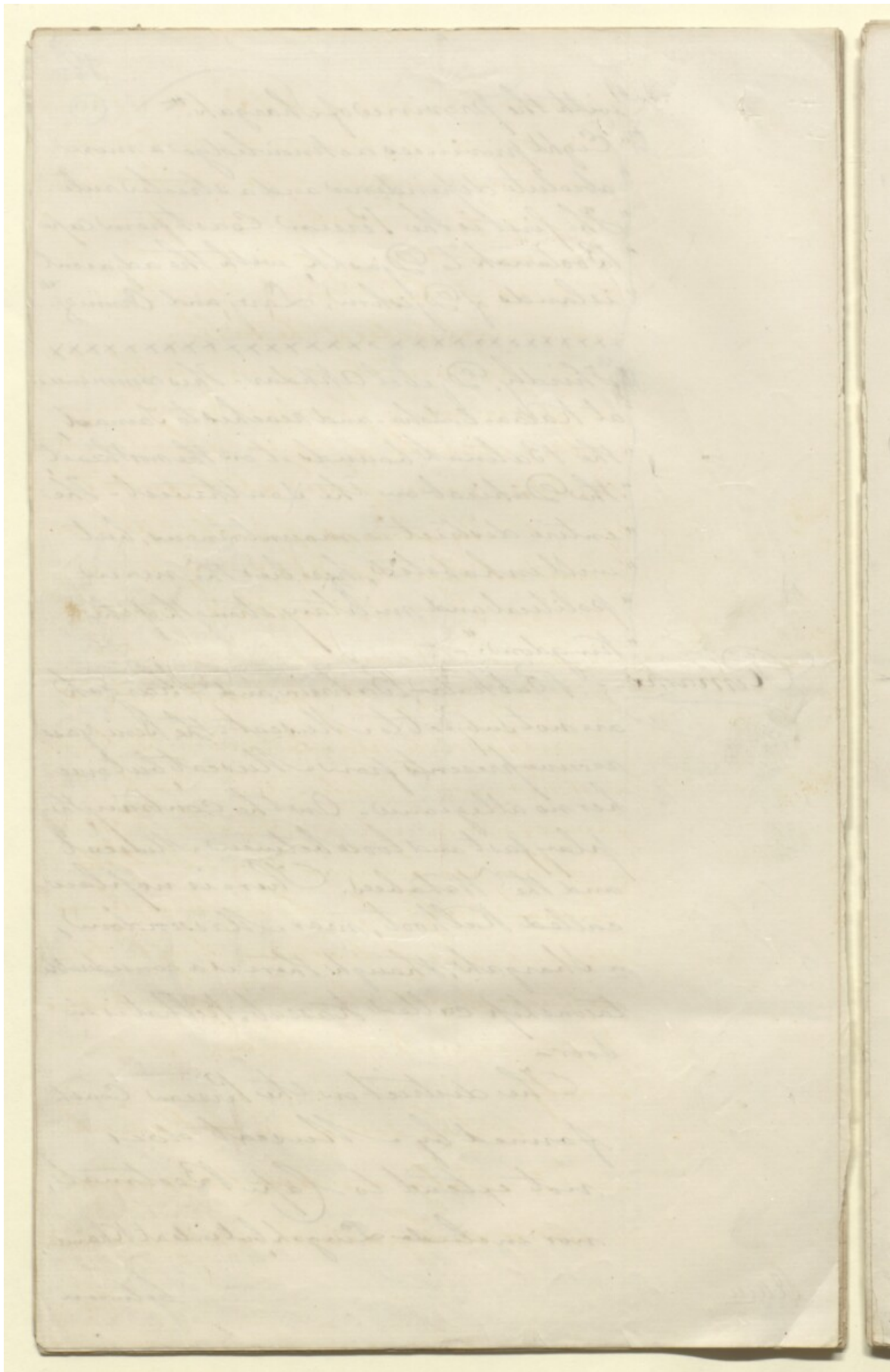
"Thirdly, Djebel Akhdar - This commences
"at Katsa - E. Loha - and reached to Samad
"the Batina bounds it on the northeast
"the Dahirab on the southwest - The
"entire district is mountainous, but
"well inhabited, here lies the main
"political and military strength of the
"kingdom" -

Remarks. - (But Katar, Bahrain, and Shargah, are not subject to Muscat, the Beni-Yass receive presents from Muscat but owe her no allegiance. On the contrary they play fast and loose between Muscat and the Wahabee. There is no place called Kelhoot, near Massendom, a Shargah, though there is a considerable township called Kasseb. Kelhat is in Soor -

The district on the Persian Coast
formed by Muscat does
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nor include Lingah but ends at Khameer,

Scam

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11 184

At Page 340, Volume II, it is written:-
"No where is the Omānee Government more
"loved or better served than in the navy,
"and in spite of all the terror inspired by
"English frigates and guns I should
"doubt whether the seamen of Zibee and
"Barke would be inclined to surrender
"their maritime supremacy off these
"coasts without a struggle."

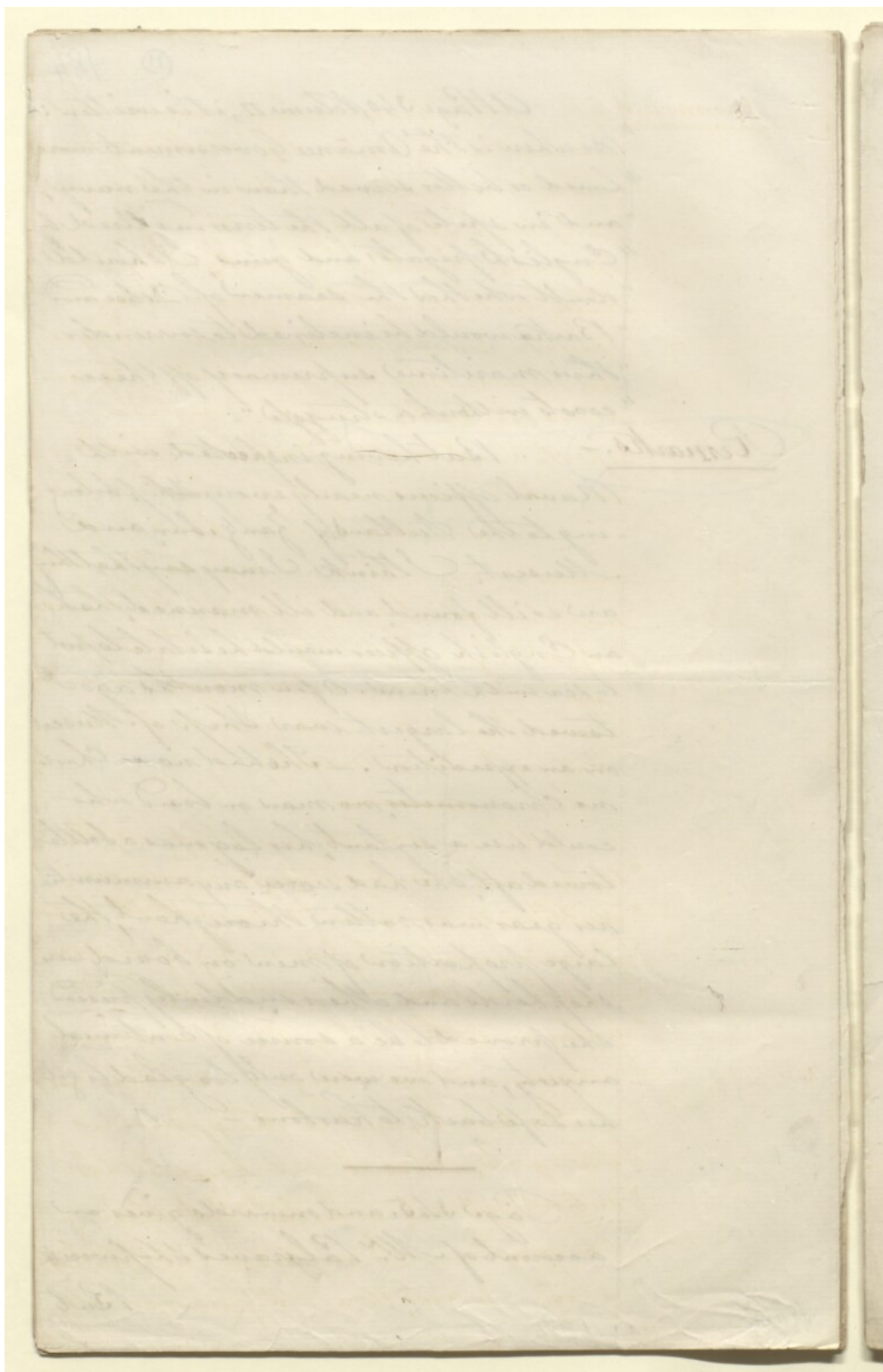
Remarks. -

But having inspected with
Naval officers nearly every ship belong-
-ing to the Sultan of Zanzibar and
Muscat, I think I may say that they
are so ill found, and ill manned, that
an English officer would hesitate to put
to sea with them. A few months ago I
towed the largest war ship of Muscat
on an expedition. - She had no charts,
no chronometer, no man on board who
could use a sextant, her log was a bottle
towed aft, she had scarce any ammunition,
her gear was rotten throughout, the
large proportion of men on board were
shepherds and others suddenly pressed;
she proved to be a source of continual
anxiety, and we were only too glad to get
her safe back to harbour.

Page 345, and onwards gives an
account of Mr. Palgrave's shipwreck.

But

Ham



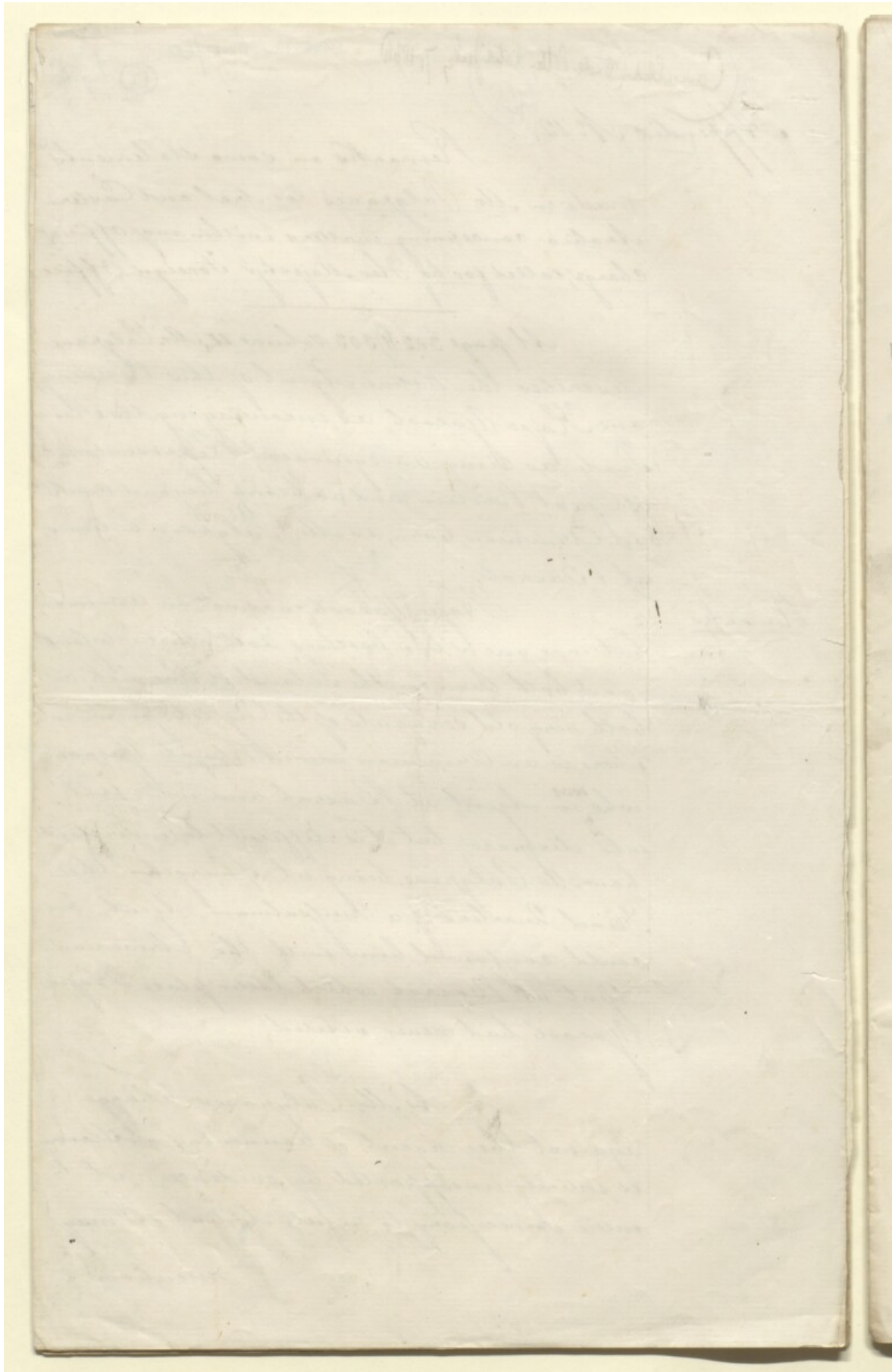


(Cancelled) (See letter dated July 7, 1866) MSS. Eur. F. 126/60 12 175
Appendix No. 12. Remarks on some statements made in Mr. Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia, concerning matters within my official charge, called for by Her Majesty's Foreign Office.

At page 302 & 303 Volume II, Mr. Palgrave describes the Native Agent of this Residency, one Hajee Yacoob, as encouraging the Slave Trade, as being an equivocal Representative of Great Britain, and as being "beyond doubt" an Armenian, born, as Mr. Palgrave believes, at Basrah.

Remarks Hajee Yacoob was not an Armenian, but was one of two brothers, both strict Mussulmans, both born on the Island of Harnack, and both very old servants of the English Government. There is an Armenian named Khajab Yacoob who ^{was} an Agent at Basrah, and who fell into disgrace; but it is difficult to understand how Mr. Palgrave being at Shargah, the Head Quarters of a Mussalman Agent, could confound him with the Armenian Agent at Basrah, which latter place Hajee Yacoob had never visited.

As Mr. Palgrave's charge against the Agent of conniving at Slavery is entirely unsupported by evidence, it were unnecessary to refute it; but I may mention





13 187
between Lingah and Bunder Abbas.

The Jabhal Akhdar district commences at Semayel. The greatest military strength of Muscat is drawn from Jaalan and its neighbourhoods, the districts of the Beni-Bos, Hassan and Jenebah tribes of the hills.

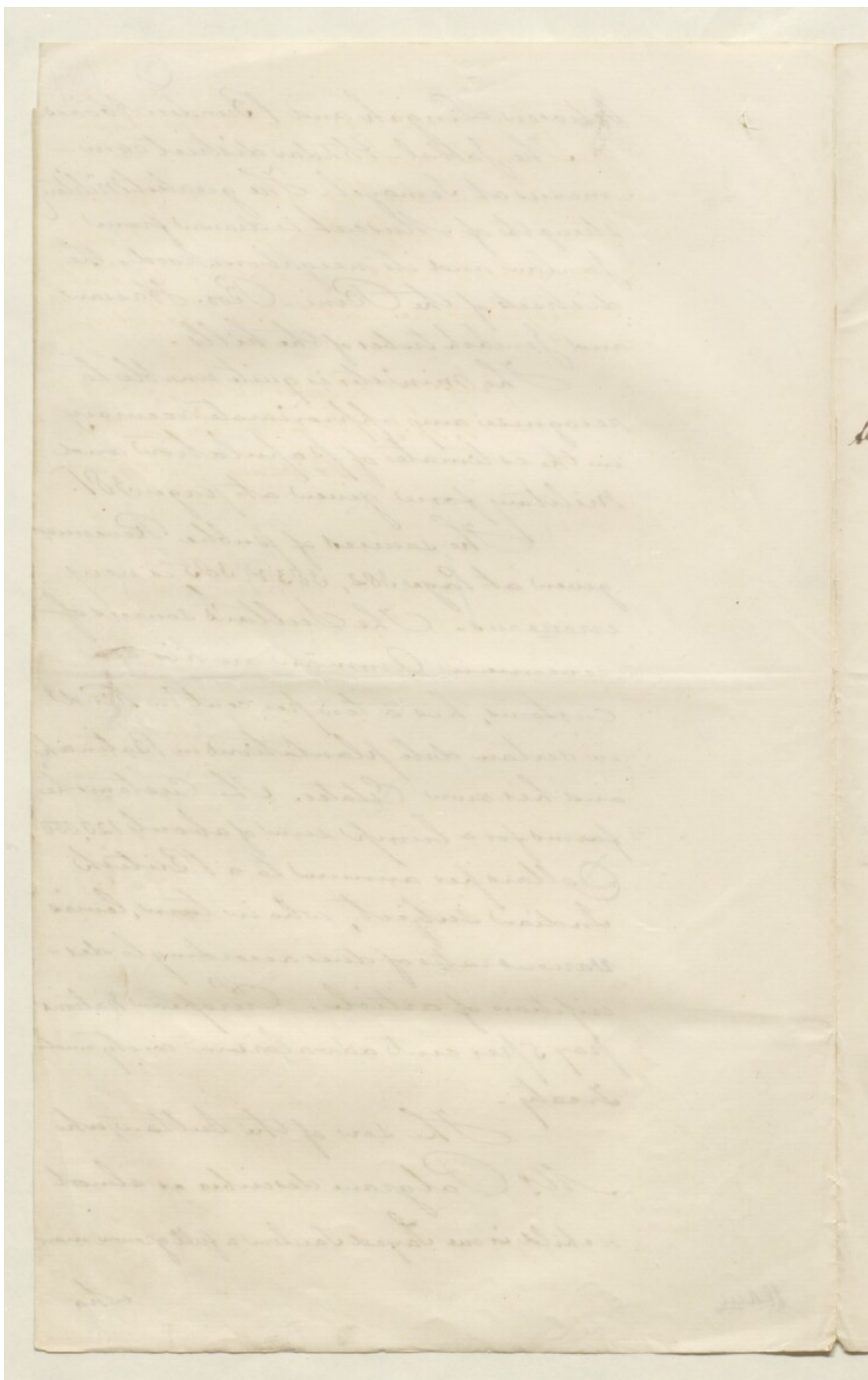
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The sources of public Revenue given at pages 382, 383 & 385 is very erroneous. The Sultan's sources of revenue in Oman are his sea customs, his 20 per cent in kind in certain date plantations in Batinah, and his own Estates. The Customs he farms for a lump sum of about 120,000 Dollars per annum to a British Indian subject, who in turn, levies various rates of dues according to description of article. European Nations pay 5 per cent ad valorem duty under Treaty.

The Son of the Sultan, who Mr. Palgrave describes as almost a child, is one Sayed Saulem, a full grown man,

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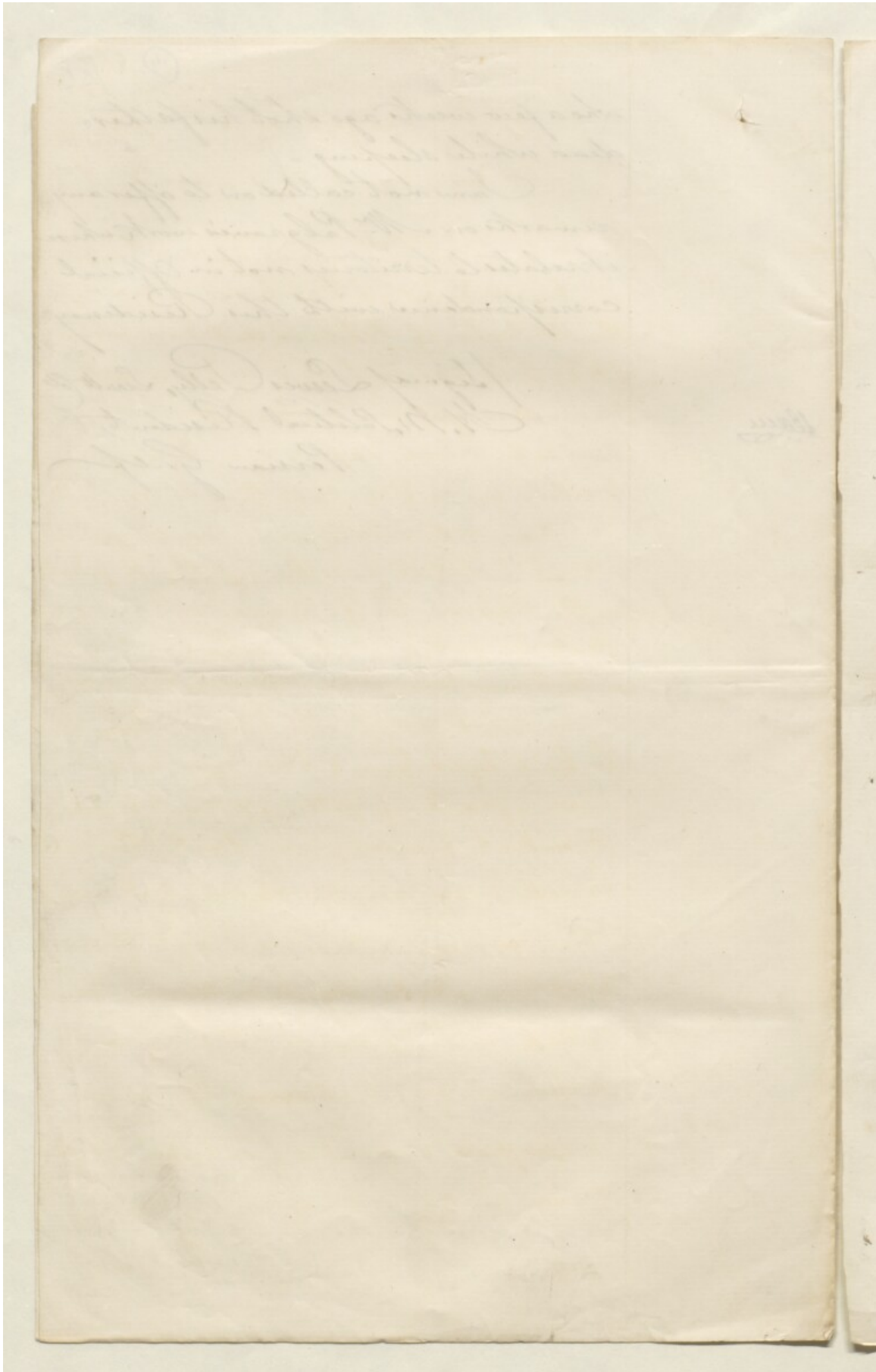
(14) 188

who a few weeks ago shot his father
dead while sleeping -

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remarks on Mr. Palgrave's work where
it relates to territories not in official
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Signed Lewis Pelly, Secy. Genl.
H. M. Political Resident to
Persian Gulf

Stam





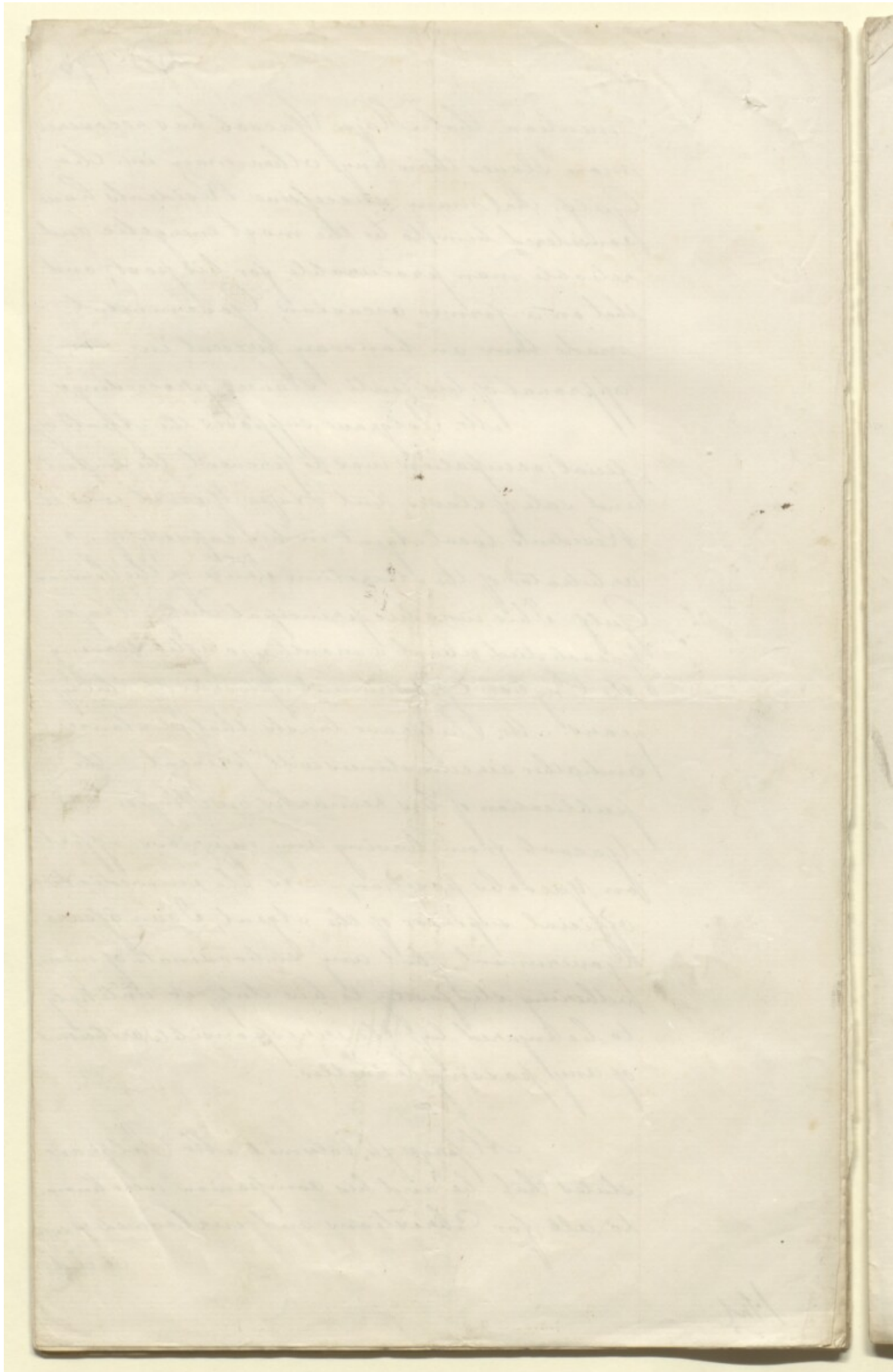
(15) 176

mention that Hajee Yacoob has recovered more slaves than any other man in the Gulf, that many successive Residents have considered him to be the most energetic and reliable man procurable for his post, and that on a former occasion, Government made him an honorary present in approval of his anti-slavery proceedings.

Mr. Palgrave supposes the Agents' official occupation was to prevent the import and sale of slaves, but Hajee Yacoob was the Resident's local Agent, in his capacity of arbitrator of the Maritime Trade of the Persian Gulf. This was his principal duty. Hajee Yacoob died about a month ago after serving the English Government upwards of thirty years. Mr. Palgrave trusts that distance and other circumstances will prevent the publication of his remarks on Hajee Yacoob from having any injurious effect on Yacoob's position. As the immediate official superior of the Agent, I can assure Government, that any subordinate of mine adhering steadfastly to his duty, is unlikely to be injured by the irresponsible criticisms of any passing traveller.

At page 74, Volume I, Mr. Palgrave states that he and his companion "were known to all for Christians and welcomed as such" and

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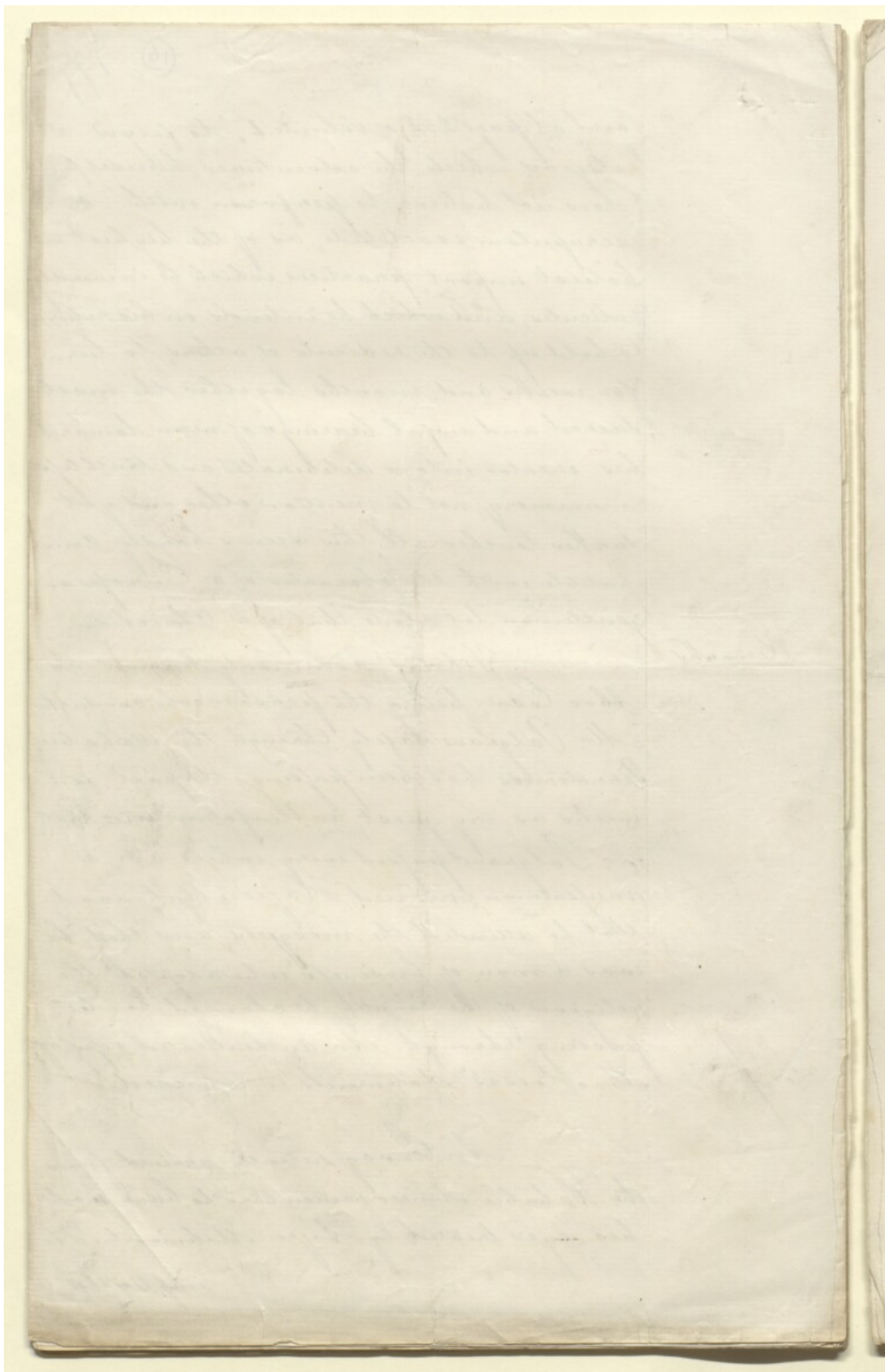


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and at page 258, of Volume I, "to feign a religion which the adventurer himself does not believe, to perform with scrupulous exactitude, as of the highest and holiest import, practices which he inwardly ridicules, and which he intends on his return to hold up to the ridicule of others, to turn for weeks and months together the most sacred and awful bearings of man toward his creator into a deliberate and truthless mummery, not to mention other, and yet darker touches, all this seems hardly compatible with the character of a European gentleman, let alone that of a Christian."

Remarks Khataf, commonly known as Abou Cesa, being the person who conducted Mr. Palgrave safely through the Wahabee Territories, has been passing the past few weeks as my guest, and informs me that Mr. Palgrave passed every where as a muselman, named Hajee Mahmood, that he attended the mosques, and that he was a man of business who adopted the religion of the country, he chanced to be passing through. An authenticated copy of Abou Cesa's statements is annexed.

An Enay recently arrived from the Wahabee Ameer, remembers to have had his eyes treated by Hajee Mahmood. He implicitly





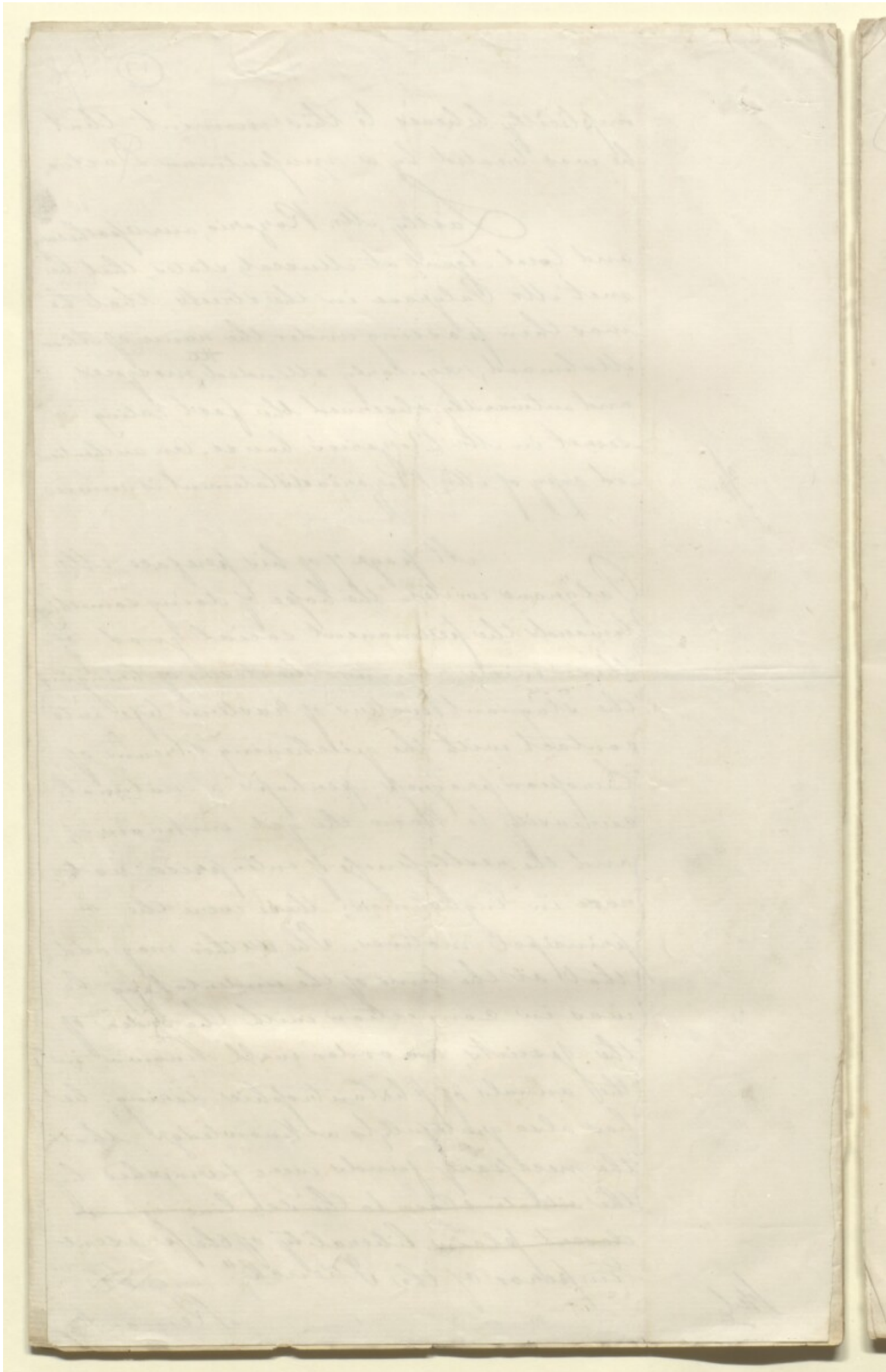
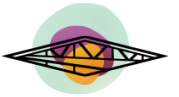
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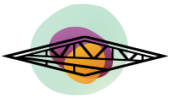
implicitly believes to this moment that he was treated by a ^{musulman} Doctor.

Lastly, Mr. Rozario, an apothecary and local agent at Muscat, states that he met Mr. Palgrave in the streets, that he was then passing under the name of Shoo Mahmood, regularly attended ^{the} mosque, and outwardly observed the fast, eating in secret in Mr. Rozario's house. An authenticated copy of Mr. Rozario's statement is annexed.

At page 7 of his preface Mr. Palgrave writes: "the hope of doing something towards the permanent social good of these wide regions, the desire of bringing the stagnant waters of Eastern life into contact with the quickening stream of European progress; perhaps a natural curiosity to know the yet unknown, and the restlessness of enterprise not rare in Englishmen; these were the principal motives. The author may add that at the time of the undertaking he was in connection with the order of the Jesuits, an order well known in the annals of philanthropic daring, he has also gratefully to acknowledge that the necessary funds were furnished by the ~~sincere~~ ^{liberal} ~~generosity~~ ^{liberality} of the present Emperor of the French."

Remarks





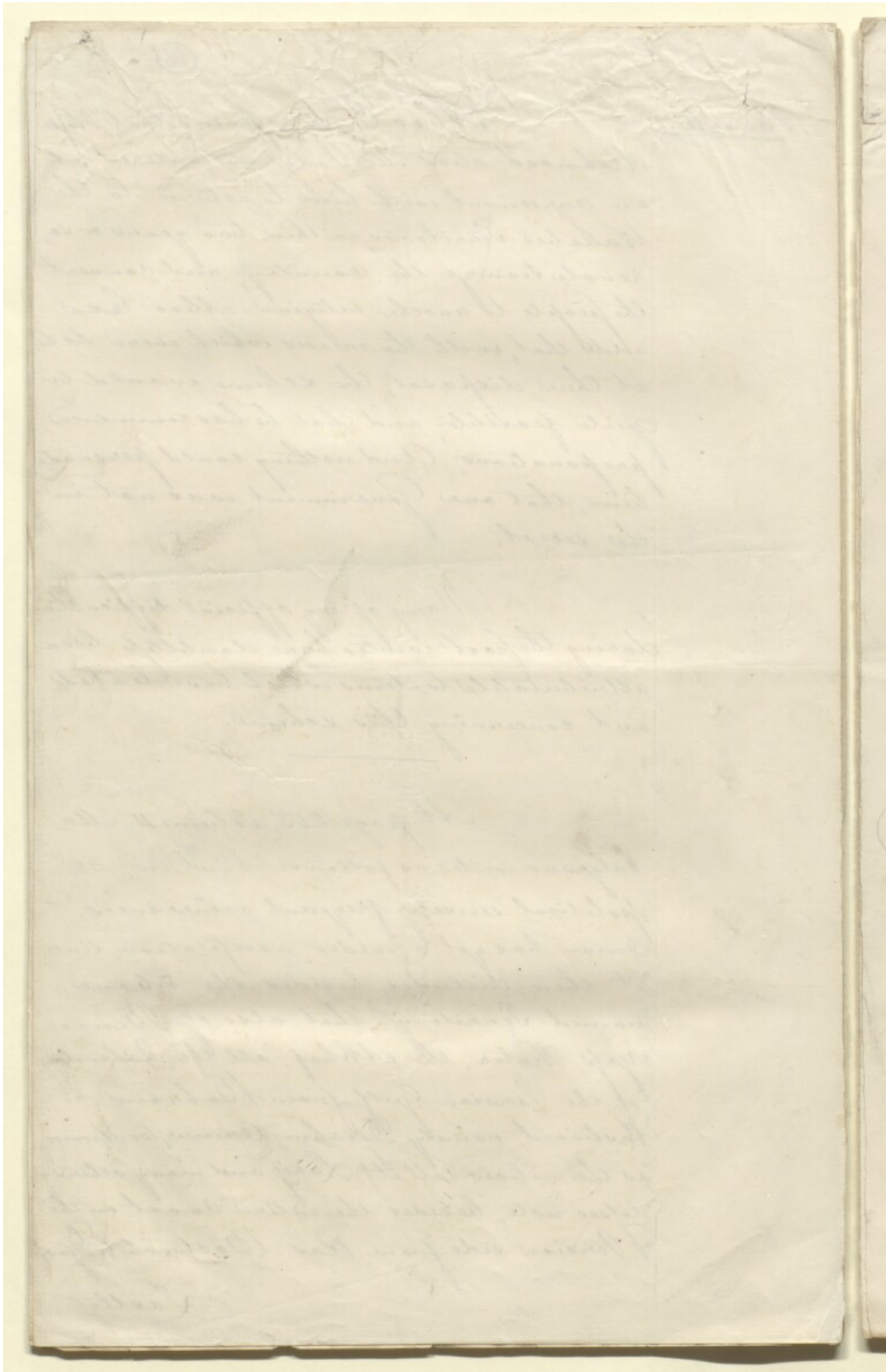
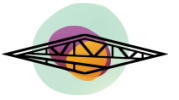
Remarks.

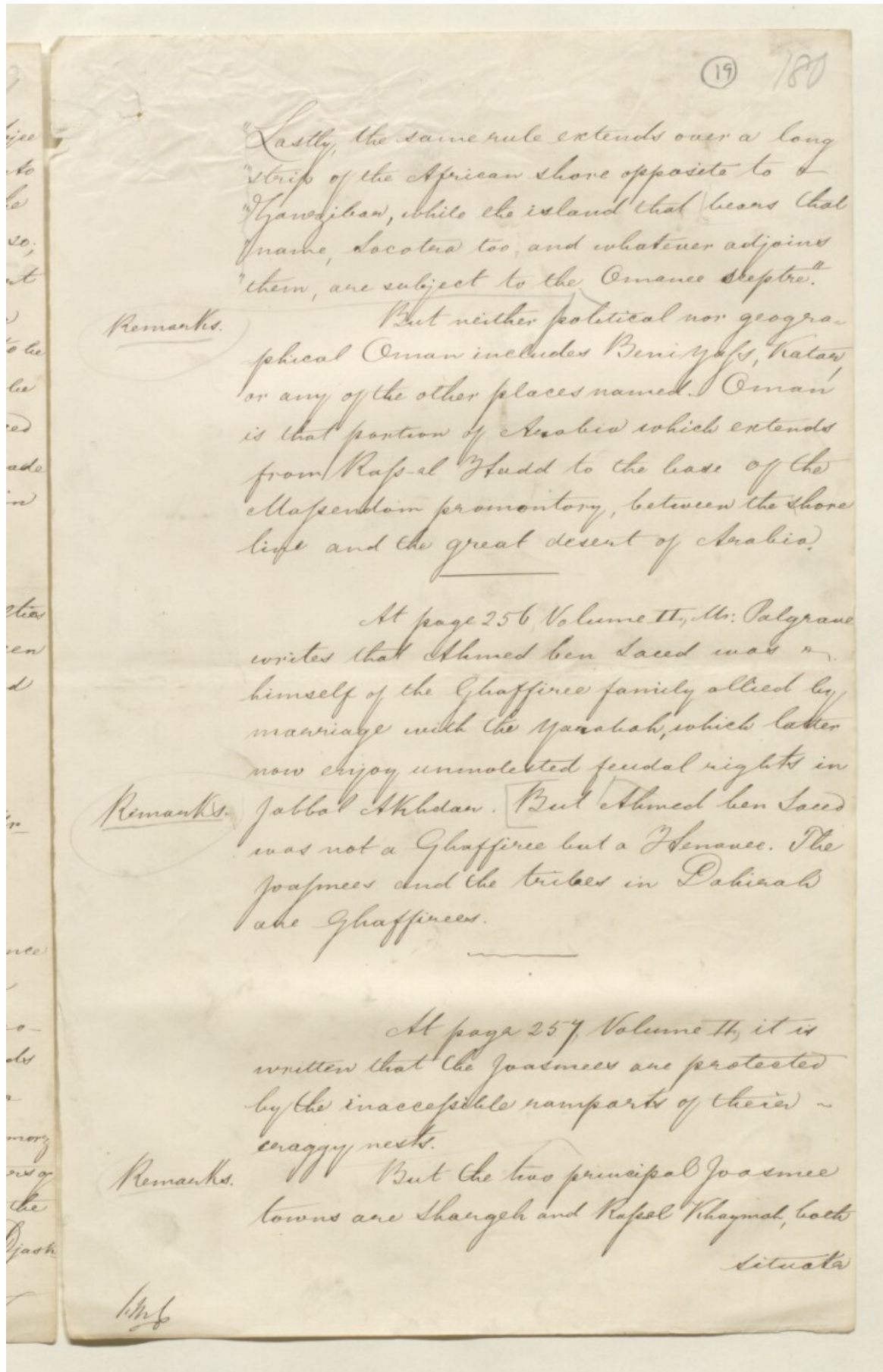
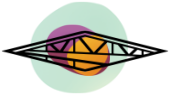
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Abou Eesa explains that, Hajee Mahmood, alias Mr. Palgrave, entered into an agreement with him to return to the Wahabee Territories, within two years or so, revolutionize the country, and convert the people to another religion. Abou Eesa adds that, with the means which were to be at their disposal, the scheme would be quite feasible, and that he has commenced preparations. And nothing could persuade him, that our Government was not in the secret.

Many of my official difficulties during the past winter have doubtless been attributable to items which have leaked out concerning this scheme.

At page 255, Volume II, Mr. Palgrave writes as follows: "But in a political sense of frequent occurrences, Oman has yet a wider acceptance, since it then includes, besides the above named Territory, that also of Bencaliff, Natar, the Akhaf, all the Islands of the Persian Gulf from Bahrain to Muscat, namely, Djishm, Ormuz (or Hormuz as the natives call it), Laraj, and many others of lesser note, besides the entire coast on the Persian side from Ras-Bostanah to Djash."
Larley





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Lastly, the same rule extends over a long strip of the African shore opposite to Zanzibar, while the island that bears that name, Socatra too, and whatever adjoins them, are subject to the Omane sceptre.

Remarks.

But neither political nor geographical Oman includes Beniyoff, Katar or any of the other places named. Oman is that portion of Arabia which extends from Ras al Ghedd to the base of the Massabom promontory, between the shore life and the great desert of Arabia.

At page 256 Volume II, Mr. Palgrave writes that Ahmed ben Saed was himself of the Ghaffiree family allied by marriage with the Yashah, which latter now enjoy unmolested feudal rights in

Remarks.

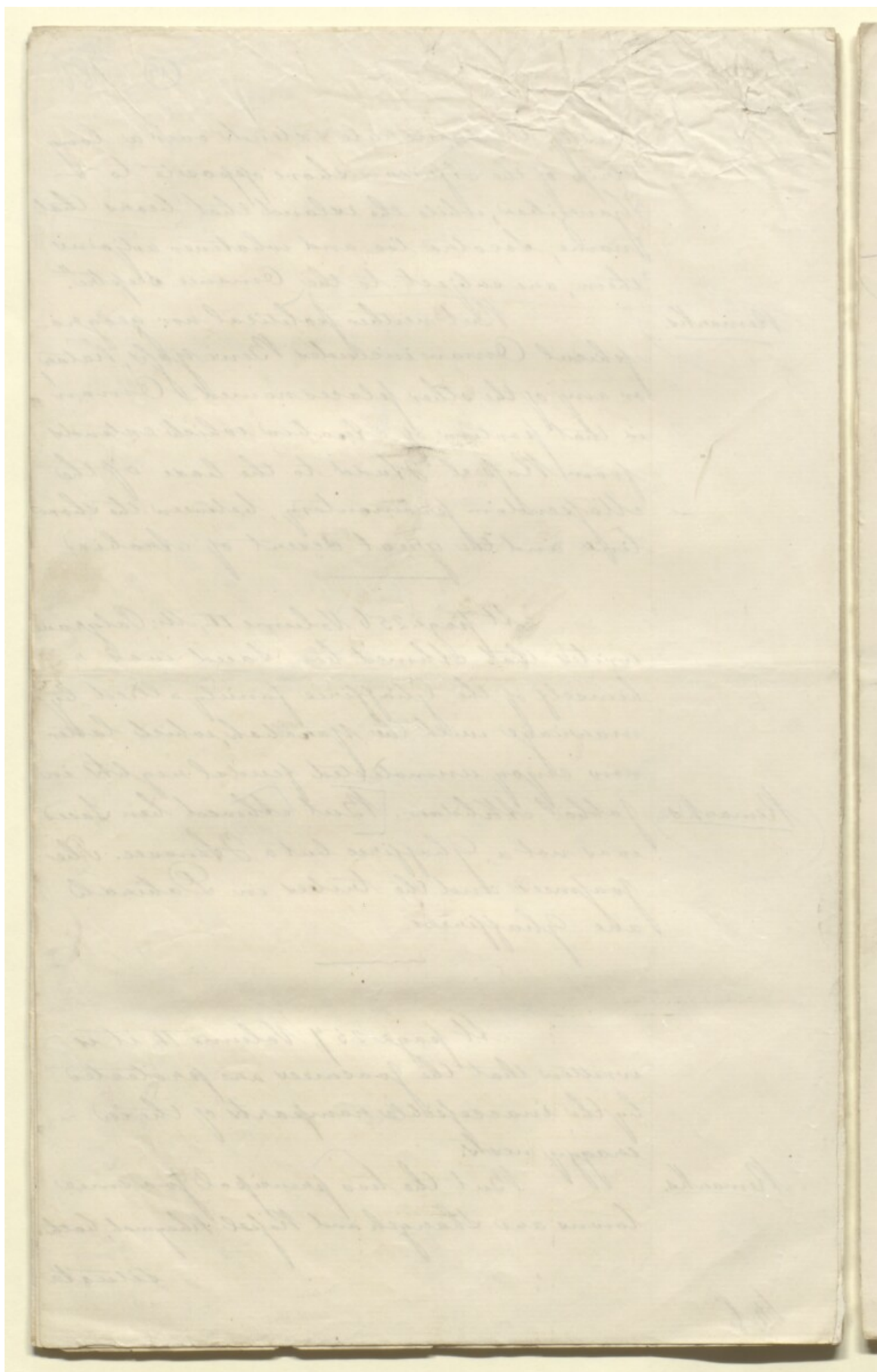
Jabba Akhdan. But Ahmed ben Saed was not a Ghaffiree but a Henanee. The Joasmees and the tribes in Dahraah are Ghaffirees.

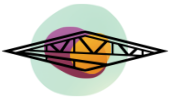
At page 257 Volume II, it is written that the Joasmees are protected by the inaccessible ramparts of their craggy nests.

Remarks.

But the two principal Joasme towns are Shargh and Rasal Khaymah, both situated

Wf





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situated close to the sea line on a desert plain.

At page 265, Volume II, Mr. Palgrave seems to imply that the Bayadhee sect smoke tobacco.

Remarks-

I have had personal and frequent communication with nearly every member of the reigning Muscat family, but I have never seen them smoke, nor heard of their smoking, nor is any person, whether European or other, permitted to smoke in their presence.

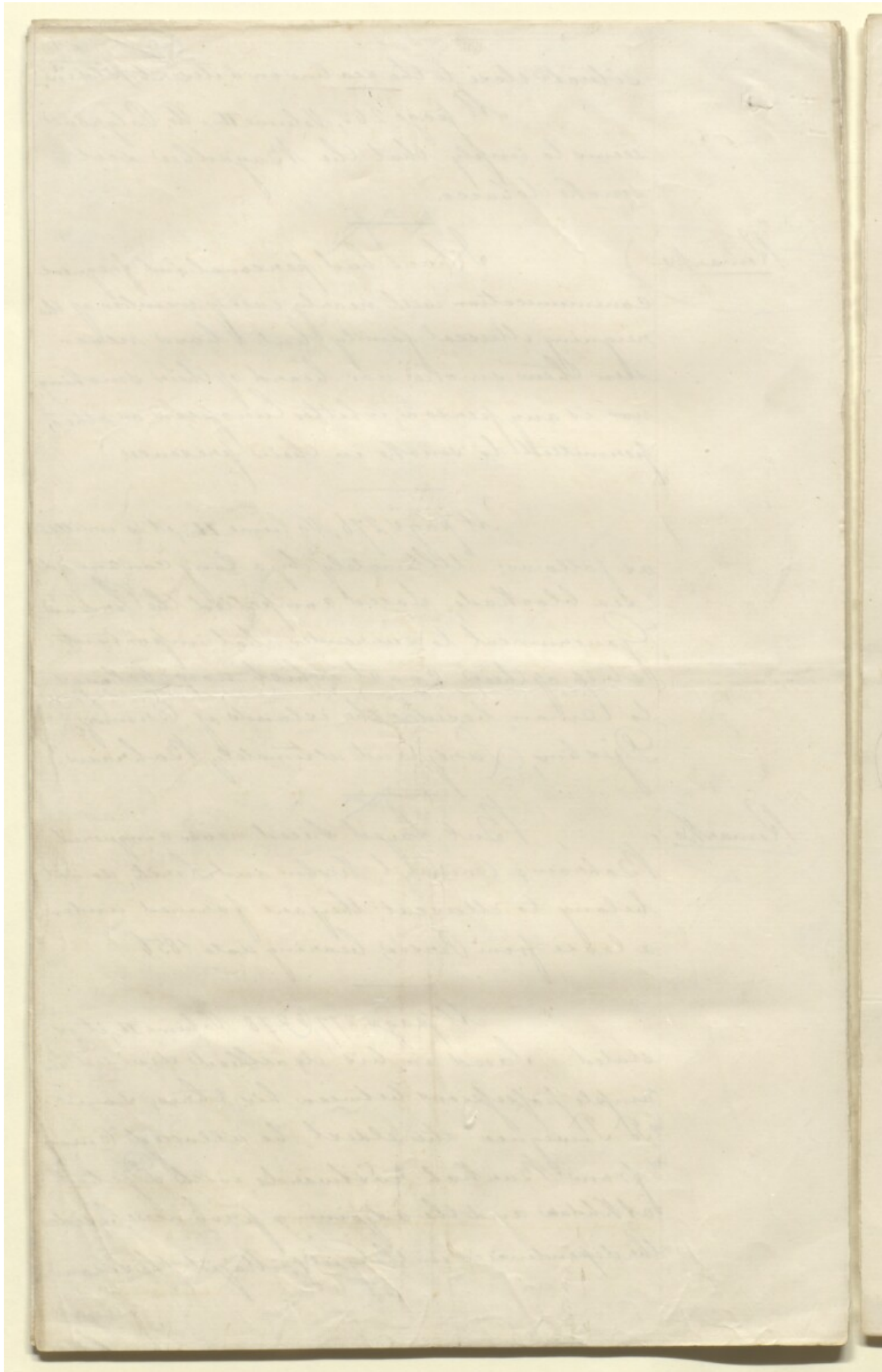
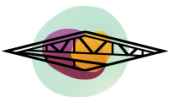
At page 276, Volume II, it is written as follows: "Ultimately by a long continued sea blockade, Saeed compelled the Persian Government to surrender that important strip of their coast which now belongs to Oman, besides the islands of Ormuz, Djessem, Larz, and ultimately Bahrein."

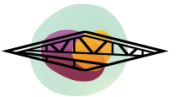
Remarks

But Sayed Saeed never conquered Bahrein, Ormuz, Djessem and Larz, do not belong to Muscat; they are farmed under a lease from Persia, bearing date 1856.

At page 277 & 278 Volume II, it is stated: "Saeed on his deathbed divided his ample possessions between his three sons. To Saidegnee, the eldest, he allotted Oman from Buarkah fastuands, with Djebrat Khda and the adjoining provinces, besides the dependencies in the Gulf. Majid, the second son,

ago,





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"age, obtained the African possessions, while the younger, Amjed, had for his share the extensive mainland of Oman from Burhak to Katar, with Sohar for Capital. + + + + +
+ + + + +
Pomeynee, whom his father's will had rendered Lord of two thirds of the mainland of Oman, with its most important centre of Government and traffic, master besides of the great sea ports on either side of the Gulf, with two thirds of the national commerce at his disposal, was no longer content with a divided rule, and sought to deprive his younger brother Amjed, of his share of the inheritance, that he might rule alone sole and absolute master in Oman.

Remarks But the late Sayed Saeed left no will partitioning his dominions; hence and interference, and hence the partition of Sayed Saeed's dominions into two independent Sovereignities under the arbitration of the late Earl Canning in 1861.

At page 278, Volume III, it is said, "Amjed, who still held the open country, was invited by his elder brother to a conference in Muscat & the liberality of the present Emperor of the French."

H. G. P.

